

# Psalms 63:1

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is;

## Analysis

**O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is.** This opening declaration establishes the psalm's passionate theme: intense spiritual hunger for God's presence. The emphatic repetition "O God, thou art MY God" (Elohim eli atah, אֱלֹהִים אֵלַי אַתָּה) transforms theological truth into personal possession. This is not acknowledging deity generally but claiming covenant relationship intimately.

"Early will I seek thee" (ashachareka, אֶשְׁחַרְכֶּךָ) comes from shachar (dawn), meaning to seek earnestly, diligently, at daybreak. The verb suggests persistent, eager pursuit—rising before dawn to seek God's face. This contrasts sharply with casual, convenient spirituality. David models priority and passion in pursuing divine presence, making God the first pursuit of each day rather than an afterthought when convenient.

"My soul thirsteth for thee" (tzame'ah lekha nafshi, צָמְאָה לְךָ נַפְשִׁי) uses the same word for physical thirst—parched, desperate need for water. "My flesh longeth for thee" (kamah lekha besari, כָּמָה לְךָ בְּשָׁרִי) intensifies this, adding physical yearning. The Hebrew kamah means to faint with desire, to pine away. David's longing for God encompasses his entire being—soul (spiritual/emotional) and flesh (physical). This isn't compartmentalized religion but whole-person devotion.

"In a dry and thirsty land, where no water is" (be'eretz tziah ve'ayef beli mayim, בְּאֶרֶץ צָחַ וְעֵיף בְּלִי־מַיִם) sets the physical context that intensifies the spiritual metaphor. Whether written during David's wilderness flight from Saul or Absalom, the waterless desert makes the need for God visceral and urgent. Just as physical survival requires water in the desert, spiritual survival requires God's presence. The external drought mirrors and magnifies the internal spiritual thirst.

## Historical Context

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Psalm 63's superscription identifies it as "A Psalm of David, when he was in the wilderness of Judah." This could refer to two primary periods: David's flight from Saul before becoming king (1 Samuel 21-24) or his flight from Absalom's rebellion (2 Samuel 15-18). Both involved wilderness survival in Judea's harsh, waterless terrain—the steep, rocky desert east of Jerusalem descending to the Dead Sea, where temperatures exceed 100°F and water sources are scarce.

Archaeological evidence reveals how brutal this environment was. The Judean wilderness is a rain-shadow desert receiving less than 4 inches of rainfall annually. Water sources were precious and few, making the region strategically significant but physically demanding. Bedouin tribes and fugitives used the caves and ravines as hideouts. For David, stripped of palace comfort and throne security, survival itself required constant awareness of water sources.

The imagery of physical thirst intensifying spiritual longing would resonate throughout Israel's history. The exodus generation complained about lack of water (Exodus 17:1-7), prompting God to provide from the rock. The prophets used drought as metaphor for spiritual barrenness (Jeremiah 2:13—"they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters"). Jesus would later invite the spiritually thirsty to come to Him for living water (John 7:37-39), fulfilling the deepest longing this psalm expresses.

For David, wilderness exile actually intensified his intimacy with God. The palace offered comfort but also distractions; the wilderness offered hardship but also clarity. Stripped of earthly securities, David discovered God's sufficiency. This pattern repeats throughout Scripture—wilderness becomes the place of divine

encounter (Moses at Sinai, Elijah at Horeb, John the Baptist, Jesus's temptation, Paul in Arabia). Deprivation of earthly comforts often catalyzes spiritual hunger for God Himself.

## Related Passages

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

## Study Questions

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1. What does it mean to seek God 'early' (at dawn), and how does this priority shape the rest of your day?
2. How does experiencing spiritual 'thirst' and 'longing' differ from merely acknowledging God's existence or attending religious activities?
3. In what ways does modern life resemble a 'dry and thirsty land' spiritually, and how does this increase our need for God?
4. What practical steps cultivate the kind of passionate pursuit of God that David demonstrates in this verse?
5. How does David's whole-person longing (soul and flesh) challenge dualistic spirituality that separates physical and spiritual life?

## Interlinear Text

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אֱלֹהֵי יִם	אֵל י	אֶתְּ ה	אֲשׁ חֵךְ בָּ	צִמָּא ה	לִבִּי ו
O God	thou art my God	H859	early will I seek	thirsteth	H0
H430	H410		H7836	H6770	
נַפְשִׁי י	כִּמֵּה ה	לִבִּי	בִּשְׁרִי י	בְּאֶרֶץ	צִי ה
thee my soul	longeth	H0	for thee my flesh	land	for thee in a dry
H5315	H3642		H1320	H776	H6723
וְעֵי רִי	בְּלִי	מַיִם:			
and thirsty	where no	water			
H5889	H1097	H4325			

## Additional Cross-References

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**Psalms 143:6** (Parallel theme): I stretch forth my hands unto thee: my soul thirsteth after thee, as a thirsty land. Selah.

**Psalms 84:2** (References God): My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the LORD: my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.

**Matthew 6:33** (References God): But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

**Psalms 91:2** (References God): I will say of the LORD, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust.

**Exodus 15:2** (References God): The LORD is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation: he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt him.

**Psalms 5:3** (Parallel theme): My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O LORD; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up.

**John 7:37** (Parallel theme): In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink.

**Isaiah 41:18** (Parallel theme): I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water.

**Psalms 143:10** (References God): Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God: thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness.

**Psalms 118:28** (References God): Thou art my God, and I will praise thee: thou art my God, I will exalt thee.

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